FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIA'S FILIPOV RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATES

AU201920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received the leaders of the delegations of socialist countries participating in the 40th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Light Industry. He was briefed on the work of the commission as well as on its future activities in connection with implementing the decisions adopted. In turn the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers briefed his guests on the measures adopted by the party and government for the production of more and better consumer goods.

Comrade Grisha Filipov also dwelled on the results of applying the new economic approach and mechanism in our country as factors in increasing production quality, productivity and working efficiency in our national economy.

The 40th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Light Industry closed in Sofia today. The session discussed a wide range of questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation and production-sharing in the production of mass consumer goods. Particular attention was devoted to the development and application of progressive technological methods, to the introduction of contemporary microprocessing techniques, to the application of robots and manipulators in light industry, timber processing and the printing industry.

POLISH ENOVY ADDRESSES MBFR TALKS ON DEADLOCK

LD270148 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 26 May 83

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinoweki]

[Text] Vienna 26 May -- Delegates from seven socialist twelve NATO countries participating in the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe held the 338th plenary meeting here today.

Taking the floor, head of the Polish delegation for the talks, Ambassador Santislaw Przygodzki -- who was the only speaker today -- said that over the last few years the Vienna talks had been overshadowed by the so-called numerical data problem. The problem arose as a result of groundless questioning by the Western side of the official data supplied by the socialist countries.

To overcome the deadlock the socialist countries presented a new package of proposals on Feb. 17, 1983.

It is difficult to understand the Western unwillingness to accept these proposals, Ambassador Przygodzki said, as they allow to have the presently existing balance shifted to a lower level in a short time.

The Polish diplomat also said that the Western unwillingness to reduce armaments is evidently contrary to the jointly agreed mandate for the Vienna talks and is at variance with the Western claim of striving at a significant agreement.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LESOTHO LEADERS' VISIT

AU251905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May 83 pp 1, 8

[Joint communique on the visit of Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of the Lesotho, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 20-23 May]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 20-23 May 1983.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, with whom he held a talk on questions of mutual interest.

The prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid tribute to the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding democrat, fighter against fascism, and outstanding leader of the international workers movement.

The prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho visited a number of economic projects, as well as historical and cultural monuments in the capital and throughout the country and became acquainted with the Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed socialist society. The high-ranking guest was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm.

Talks were held between Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council; Stefan Tikhchev, chairman of the Committee on Radio and Television; Asen Velkov, chef de cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Georgiev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Kamen Ivchev, official representative of the Council of Ministers [pulnomoshtnik na Ministerskiya Suvet]; Dimitur Chorbadzhiev, head of Department No Seven, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of ambassador.

The following officials participated in the talks on the side of the Kingdom of Lesotho:

Evaristus Sekhonyana, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the National Basotho Party; (V.T. Ndobe), permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; O.T. Sefako, ambassador of the Kingdom of Lesotho to Denmark; Mrs (K. Moji), deputy permanent secretary of planning, labor force, and economic questions; (T. Ntsane), director of radio broadcasting in the Kingdom of Lesotho; Ms (K. Marabe), first secretary at the Legal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (L.S. Makola), first secretary at the International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and (Istvan Vukovic), adviser to the prime minister on economic affairs.

Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan briefed each other on the domestic situation and development of their respective countries.

The prime minister of Lesotho expressed his high appreciation for the successes of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed satisfaction at the results achieved by the people in the Kingdom of Lesotho in their struggle to overcome the heavy burden of colonial inheritance, in strengthening the political and economic independence of their country and in their development along the path of progress.

The two prime ministers reviewed the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Lesotho and ascertained that opportunities exist for the mutually advantageous development of such relations in the political, economic, and cultural sectors.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

-- A protocol on the talks that were conducted;

-- A general agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation;

-- An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan reviewed important questions on the international situation and ascertained with satisfaction a similarity or closeness of their views.

The two sides expressed their serious concern about the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive actions of imperialism, which is trying to undermine the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and is trying to liquidate the process of detente, is intensifying the arms race, and creating a real threat against world peace.

It was stressed during the talks that the present complicated and dangerous international situation demands the intensification and mobilization of all anti-imperialist, peaceloving forces in the world, in order to avert the danger of nuclear war, in order to preserve and strengthen peace and detente.

The two prime ministers expressed their conviction that the stopping of the arms race and the adoption of effective disarmament measures, especially in the field of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction means, as well as the elimination of hotbeds of tension and, in the long run, the elimination of war and the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world -- these are the basic tasks which mankind is facing today.

Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan expressed themselves in favor of successful Geneva negotiations for the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and of nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as in favor of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. They expressed the opinions that these negotiations can be successfully concluded only if they are conducted on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of all sides. In this connection the two prime ministers stressed the necessity of consolidating the process started in Helsinki and the necessity of prompt and successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, at which a meaningful and well-balanced final document should be adopted and which should adopt a decision on convening a conference on the measures of consolidating mutual trust and security, as well as on disarmament in Europe.

The prime ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Kingdom of Lesotho declared themselves in support of the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other regions of the world. Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence conducted by Lesotho, expressed his high appreciation of the initiative of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the adoption of specific steps aimed at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho discussed Africa and ascertained with satisfaction the successes of the African countries in consolidating their political and economic independence, as well as the upsurge of the liberation movement in Africa. They stressed the role and contribution of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for peace and progress. Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan resolutely denounced the attempts of imperialism to introduce a split in the organization and expressed their firm conviction that the African states can and will be capable of preserving and consolidating their unity in the interests of the peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The two sides denounced the policy of destabilization conducted by the Republic of South Africa and insisted on an immediate stop to the actions of armed aggression conducted by the racist regime in Pretoria against the independent African neighbor states, of the gross violation of their sovereignty and interference into their domestic affairs. Grisha Filipov sharply denounced the predatory attacks against the Kingdom of Lesotho committed by the Republic of South Africa and once again expressed the Bulgarian people's and government's solidarity with the struggle of Lesotho for the preservation and consolidation of its political and economic independence.

The prime ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho and the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirmed their full support for the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], its only legitimate representative, insisting on an immediate stop to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa, on the prompt withdrawal of the troops belonging to the South African regime from Namibian territory, and upon the prompt implementation of the UN decisions on the question of recognizing the independence of Namibia, including the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435. The two sides declared themselves against the attempts of imposing a neocolonialist solution in settling the problem of Namibia.

The two government leaders denounced the policy of apartheid and Bantustanization conducted by the Republic of South Africa and expressed their solidarity and support for the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and oppression, for national and social liberation, a struggle which they are waging under the leadership of their national liberation movements, recognized by the OAU. The two sides expressed their concern over the maneuvers conducted by certain imperialist circles against the heroic struggle of the African National Congress for achieving freedom for the peoples in South Africa.

Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan discussed with concern the explosive situation existing in the Middle East and stressed that the basic problem in the Middle East is the problem of the Palestinian people. The two leaders insist upon the prompt withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and since then.

The two sides expressed their unshakable solidarity and support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, which they are conducting under the leadership of their only legitimate representative -- the PLO.

The prime ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Kingdom of Lesotho once more confirmed their stand that a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved only if Israel fully and definitely withdraws from all territories occupied in 1967, and, following that, by implementing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state. The two sides expressed themselves in favor of convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, this being the most adequate means of settling the Middle East problem. The two government leaders expressed their support for the plan adopted by the Arab countries in Fes.

The two sides are supporting all constructive proposals aimed at settling the controversial problems in Southeast Asia by peaceful means and at transforming this area into a region of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations.

The two prime ministers appealed for the implementation of the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and supported the decision of the United Nations to hold an international conference on this subject.

The prime ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Kingdom of Lesotho evaluated with approval the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for the alleviation of international tension, and for the preservation of peace and international security, as well as for the development of cooperation among the states of the world. The two government leaders expressed their high appreciation of the work accomplished by the seventh conference of the movement in Delhi.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, democratic, and equal basis, in favor of eliminating exploitation and discrimination in international trade, in favor of respecting the rights of all states to make use of their natural resources.

The two sides confirmed their loyalty to the principles and goals of the UN Charter and expressed the wish that the world organization may pursue its efforts for the preservation of peace and for the expansion of international cooperation.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the visit of Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and stressed their opinion that the results of this visit will have a positive effect on relations between the two countries, in the two peoples' interests, in the interest of peace and international understanding.

Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the Kingdom of Lesotho at a time convenient for both sides. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

POPE RECEIVES OFFICIAL DELEGATION AT VATICAN

AU261831 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] On 26 May, Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, received in his private study the official Bulgarian delegation for the Day of Slavonic Letters and Bulgarian Culture, led by Academician Georgi Bliznakov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and rector of the Klimet Okhridski Sofia University. Before his meeting with the entire delegation, Pope John Paul II had a conversation with Academician Georgi Bliznakov and with Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and member of the delegation. On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, greetings and wishes for good health were conveyed. Matters of mutual interest were discussed during the talks.

Later, the members of the delegation were introduced to the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Pope John Paul II sent greetings to Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman. He stressed the Bulgarian contribution to maintaining and disseminating the cause of Cyril and Methodius and expressed deep satisfaction with the talks. He highly appreciated the visit of the Bulgarian delegation in the present situation. The Bulgarian side expressed its gratitude for the Vatican's cooperation in marking the Day of Slavonic Letters and Bulgarian Culture in Rome. The honorary insignia of Sofia University -- the Kliment Okhridski medal -- was presented to the pope.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOFIA

'Cordial' Meeting With Zhivkov

AU261013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Sofia City BCP Committee. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Visit Ends, Delegation Departs

LD262001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bulgaria: The delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, which is paying a friendly visit to Bulgaria, was acquainted today with housing construction in Sofia. During the last day of their stay, head of the delegation Antonin Kapek was received by the highest Bulgarian representative, Todor Zhivkov. Antonin Kapek briefed him on the final preparations for the World Assembly for Peace Life, Against Nuclear War. The two representatives talked about implementation of the current tasks of the two communist parties, stemming from their congress resolutions. The Prague city party committee delegation left for home in the afternoon.

ZHIVKOV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY 6-9 JUN

AU261845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] At the invitation of Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, will make an official visit to Turkey from 6 to 9 June.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER, MEETS GRIGOROV

AU251414 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA) -- Mr Pak Song-Chol, vice president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, had a stopover here on his way from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for home. At Sofia Airport he was welcomed and had a friendly talk with Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council.

The meeting was attended by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the officials accompanying the vice president.

WEST ACCUSED OF BLOCKING MBFR AGREEMENT

AU251513 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 24 May 83 p 5

[M. Smolik article: "The Direction Dictated by Common Sense; Time To End NATO's Negative Policy in Vienna"]

[Text] The Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which have been going on these 10 years, have entered their 30th round. At the time these negotiations between delegations from 19 states -- 7 Warsaw Pact member countries and 12 NATO pact countries -- began, nobody harbored any illusions that they would be brief and that an agreement would be reached soon. The complicated and delicate dialogues on the problem under discussion were envisaged to last several years; but, truly, scarcely anybody counted on their taking all of 10 years. Because, in fact, very few examples can be found in history of negotiations being protracted into such a marathon dialogue, or of diplomats being incapable of formulating even one line of text for the future agreement even after so many plenary sessions and unofficial meetings.

Although the socialist states submitted more than 20 proposals over the past 10 years of negotiations, proposals contributing drawing closer the opinions of the two sides on a considerable number of complicated issues on reducing the military arsenals and strengths of armed forces on our continent, it was nevertheless the countries of the NATO pact that were frustrating achievement of an overall agreement on a substantial reduction of the strengths of armed forces and armaments for all this time, from one round to another, under various pretexts. It cannot be said that this forum encountered insoluble problems, since such problems in reality do not exist; but the cause of the "deadlock" is due to the fact that the positive goals that were agreed on at the beginning of the negotiations have come into deep conflict with the negative policy practiced by the NATO countries in recent years. The blind alley in Vienna is "blind" not because this is somehow objectively necessary, but because the West obviously lacks sufficient goodwill to search for and find solutions acceptable to both sides.

In the interest of overcoming the deadlock, and in the endeavor to speedily come to an agreement, the socialist countries have submitted this spring a new significant proposal that develops the initiatives proclaimed in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact, which stated that an agreement is possible and that every prerequisite exists for working it out within a period of 1-2 years. What is the core of these proposals which should be discussed at the start of the 30th round?

In order to make it possible to continue the talks and to lead them to the set goal, in order to prevent the dialogues from turning turning into prospectless and fruitless disputes, particularly on who has more or less soldiers in the area of the future reduction, the socialist countries have come out with a basically new, and simultaneously clearcut, approach to the achievement of the agreement, an approach that is most simple in nature. It makes it possible to agree on reducing the numerical strength of Warsaw Pact and NATO military groupings in Central Europe to an equal collective level of 900,000 men on each side, regardless of the differences in the data on their current numerical strength. That is the first thing. The second is that it makes it possible to reduce as the first step, on the basis of a mutual example and outside the framework of the agreement, the troop strengths of the USSR and the United States in Central Europe by 20,000 on the side of the Soviet Union and by 13,000 on the U.S. side, complete with equipment.

And, third, after reducing the strengths of Soviet and American troops in this way, one should freeze the strengths of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe of all direct participants in the Vienna negotiations up to the end of these negotiations.

The attractive force of the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries is placing the Western participants in the negotiations in a position from which it will be imposible for them not to reply. Quite a few commentaries, issued prior to the beginning of the current 30th round, enjoin the West to adopt a more flexible approach to the Vienna negotiations and, like the socialist countries, to manifest its goodwill to contribute toward imporoving the unfavorable international atmosphere. One could truly take the first concrete step in Vienna, a step which Europe so greatly needs. Together with the parallel control and the subsequent freeze of the strengths of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe for the entire period of further negotiations, this, too, would be a strong impulse to produce new ideas and acts for the good cause, in the interests of life and peace on this planet. At present the main thing is for the Western delegations to manifest their goodwill for cooperation, so as to ensure positive results of the Vienna negotiations in practice. Now Europe is waiting to see which path the Western representatives will choose in Vienna: the path dictated by common sense and corresponding to the vital interests of our continent and the whole world -- or the path of complications and of evoking situations which will lead toward a continuation of the policy of confrontation.

COMMUNIQUE ON ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU261350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Joint communique issued 24 May at conclusion of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's 23-24 May visit to Czechoslovakia]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, Comrade Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwean African National Union (ZANU), paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 23-24 May 1983.

The negotiations and talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, full of mutual understanding, were further attended for the Czechoslovak side by:

Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary;

Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR deputy premier and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic;

Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade;

Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Josef Janecek, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

For the Zimbabwe side they were attended by:

Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Richard Hove, minister of trade of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Emmerson Munangagwa, state minister in the prime minister's office for the security of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Frederick Shava, minister of manpower, planning and development of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Simbarashe Mubengegwe, minister of housing construction of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Agrippas Mugomba, deputy minister of foreign affairs for political and economic issues of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Perents Shiri, brigade general of the Zimbabwe National Army and deputy minister of national defense; and

F. Madgongwe, deputy minister of manpower, planning and development of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During its visit, the Zimbabwean delegation, led by Robert Mugabe, prime minister and ZANU chairman, laid wreaths at the grave of the Unknown Soldier, and a bouquet at the tomb of Klement Gottwald in the National Monument on Zizkov Hill.

The delegation also visited the Polerady joint agricultural enterprise and the Aero Vodochody national enterprise.

During the talks Comrade Gustav Husak briefed Comrade Robert Mugabe on the results that are being achieved by Czechoslovakia's people in fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and on the party's further tasks in building the advanced socialist society.

Comrade Robert Mugabe briefed Gustav Husak on the results of the national liberation fight of Zimbabwe's people for self-determination and independence, on current developments in the country, and on the efforts developed by the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe to build a free democratic and socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak appraised the successes achieved by the Zimbabwean people since the achievement of independence under the leadership of the ZANU party in all spheres of life in their country and in consolidating the international position of the Republic of Zimbabwe. He underscored the basic anti-imperialist character of Zimbabwe's foreign policy in resolving the contemporary pressing problems in international relations.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Robert Mugabe exchanged opinions on the development of relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe and stressed the extraordinary significance of the development of contacts and cooperation between the CPCZ and ZANU in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this connection they emphasized that the Agreement of Cooperation between the CPCZ and ZANU, which was signed during the visit, establishes a good foundation for developing mutual cooperation.

Both sides stated with gratification that relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe are consolidating and developing in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. They spoke in favor of intensifying and deepening them in the political, economic, commercial, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres. The bilateral interest in expanding cooperation is expressed in the Trade Agreement concluded in March 1982 in Harare, and also in the Agreement on Scientific-Technical Cooperation signed during this visit.

The two leading representatives assessed the current international situation and expressed deep alarm over the serious threat to world peace and to international security in consequence of the continuing activation of contemporary world imperialism. As one of the most urgent tasks of the present they regard the enforcement of measures for halting armaments and reaching an agreement on limiting and reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments, especially nuclear arms, on the basis of equality and equal security. They resolutely spoke in favor of activating negotiations on a whole complex of issues concerning the limitation and reduction of arms strengths and also disarmament.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the member states of the Warsaw and NATO pacts would make a significant contribution to strengthening peace and international security and would favorably influence the further development of international events.

The two sides agreed on the urgency of establishing nuclear-free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world. They supported the proposal to set up a zone free of nuclear arms in the area of the Indian Ocean, where the situation is constantly deteriorating and becoming increasingly dangerous as a consequence of the increased military activity in that area. They express their wish to speedily convene a conference on the Indian Ocean and they appeal for the liquidation of all existing foreign military bases in the area.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed Comrade Robert Mugabe on the results of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, held in January 1983. He thanked the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for the stands it has taken on these significant peace initiatives of the socialist community countries.

The two representatives stated that the documents of the Warsaw Pact member states confirm the unchangeable line aimed at averting the danger of war, halting feverish armament and consolidating the process of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The two sides support the initiative of the broad front of world peace forces for organizing the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which will convene this June in the CSSR's capital, Prague. They expressed the conviction that the assembly will significantly contribute to efforts to halt feverish armament, reduce armament and achieve disarmament, avert nuclear catastrophe and ensure world peace.

Comrade Robert Mugabe expressed appreciation for the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague session, which concerns the elimination of hotbeds of tension and military conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which corresponds to efforts for the final liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and signifies the rejection of attempts and manifestations of neocolonialist claims on spheres of so-called vital interests of certain imperialist powers.

The two leading representatives attach great significance to the results of the Seventh Summit Meeting of the countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, which was held in March 1983, in New Delhi, results that are aimed at strengthening peace, freedom, independence, and the sovereignty of the peoples.

Comrade Robert Mugabe briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on his country's efforts to preserve and strengthen the unity and efficiency of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

He expressed concern over the fact that the disputes of African countries are being fanned out primarily by external forces, with the aim of weakening the OAU and disparaging all the positive things achieved since it was established 20 years ago. The two representatives condemned all plans harbored by the OAU's enemies, who are striving to break it up. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the unchangeable nature of the CSSR's policy in supporting the efforts of this organization.

During the talks the two leading party and state representatives devoted extraordinary attention to the situation in southern Africa. They concurrently stated that the primary task continues to be the conclusion of the Namibian people's fight for independence. They condemned the racist policy of the South African regime, which continues the illegal occupation of Namibia and fails to respect the appropriate UN resolutions on this territory. They recognize the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) as the only and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They positively appraise the results and conclusions of the International Conference in Support of the Namibian People's Fight for Independence, which was held under UN auspices in Paris. They support the solution of Namibia's independence in the sense of all UN decisions, particularly UN Security Council's Resolutions 385 and 435, and they express the conviction that the UN Security Council extraordinary session will adopt a definite and constructive resolution.

The two leading representatives refuse to connect Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban units in the People's Republic of Angola.

They condemned the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime against the neighboring African front states, carried out through the operations of agents, through military actions and economic sabotage. They condemn with particular sharpness the barbarian attacks on Mozambique's capital Maputo, undertaken the day before yesterday. They underscore the urgent need for the United Nations to level sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime.

The two sides condemn the kidnapping and detention of Czechoslovak citizens, including women and children, by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] groups in the People's Republic of Angola. This antihumane act of violence has evoked deep concern and deep alarm among the world public. They appeal for the preservation of the lives of these innocent Czechoslovak citizens and they express the resolute demand that they be released immediately and unconditionally.

The two sides expressed concern about the development of the situation in the Horn of Africa, particularly the construction of foreign military bases in that area. They also support steps that would lead to the development of good neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among the countries of that area.

They condemn Israel's aggressive policy, which does not respect the UN resolutions on granting independence to, and establishing an autonomous state of, the Arab people of Palestine. They call upon all UN member states to intensify their efforts for achieving a just settlement in the Middle East and for resolving the Palestinian issue. They expressed the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories.

They stress the inevitability of putting a speedy end to the armed conflict between the two countries of the Nonaligned Movement -- Iraq and Iran -- and they call upon them to resolve their dispute through negotiations.

They support the just proposals on the peaceful political solution of the situation in Afghanistan through negotiations and they appreciate the efforts made by the UN secretary general for a solution in this direction.

They express support for proposals on a political solution of problems in Southeast Asia, and for transforming this area into an area of peace and good neighborly relations. They also express solidarity with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, which are waging a struggle for independence and the right to self-determination.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe have concurrent opinions on the urgency of rebuilding international economic relations, which must be based on just and democratic principles, and also on creating a new international economic system. They resolutely condemn the creation of artificial obstacles to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among all states of the world.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe are in favor of strengthening the role of the United Nations and of enhancing its effective operations in international relations, with the aim of preserving world peace, ensuring the peoples' security, and asserting peaceful solutions for all international problems.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Robert Mugabe expressed gratification over the results of their talks and negotiations, which represent a significant contribution toward deepening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties and states and between the people of both countries.

The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the ZANU party, Robert Mugabe, cordially thanked his Czechoslovak host for the warm and hospitable reception accorded him, his wife and his entourage during their stay in the CSSR. He invited Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to visit the Republic of Zimbabwe at a time convenient to him. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

## FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TRAVELS TO MADAGASCAR

### Arrival at Antananarivo

LD270108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived today for an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. At the airport at the country's capital, Antananarivo, he was welcomed by Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs, and other official representatives. On his arrival, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that Czechoslovakia and Madagascar are linked by friendly relations stretching over many years and stressed that both countries hold identical views on many international issues.

### Meeting With President Ratsiraka

LD270116 Prague CTK in English 1956 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Antananarivo -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received today by President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar to whom he delivered a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

The message appreciated the development of relations between the two friendly countries, expressed interest in their further deepening in all respects and stressed the active efforts of Madagascar on the international forum in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

Minister Chnoupek informed President Ratsiraka of the [word indistinct]. Of further qualitative development of [word indistinct] between Czechoslovakia and Madagascar, and pointed out Czechoslovakia's readiness to participate in economic projects designed to develop Madagascar's independent economy.

He acquainted the president in detail with the outcome of the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, particularly with the proposal to conclude an agreement with NATO on the non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the two pacts.

He spoke highly of the role of Madagascar in international relations, the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement, as well as in efforts to change the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

He expressed thanks for the resolute stand of the Government of Madagascar with regard to the release of the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped in Angola.

Didier Ratsiraka briefed Minister Chnoupek on the internal situation in Madagascar which he described as firm and stable.

He reaffirmed the progressive orientation of Madagascar, and its interest in all-round and constant cooperation with socialist countries, stressing that in international affairs, the two states held close or identical views.

Madagascar works actively to help avert nuclear war, eliminate hotbeds of tension and all remnants of colonialism, the president said at his meeting with the Czechoslovak foreign minister which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Minister Chnoupek's counterpart, Christian Remi Richard gave a dinner tonight in his honor.

KAPEK, PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION RETURN FROM SOFIA

LD270143 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, its leading secretary and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, returned from a visit to the Bulgarian capital today.

WESTERN REPORTS NOTE ARREST OF GERMAN YOUTHS

Mainly GDR Pacifists

NC262054 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Berlin, May 26 (AFP) -- Numerous Young East Germans, mainly pacifists, were arrested in Prague last weekend, the West Berlin daily BERLINER MORGENPOST said today.

Citing eyewitnesses, the newspaper stated that about 1,000 young East Germans went to the Czechoslovakian capital for the Whitsun holiday with the intention of meeting and talking to young visiting Westerners.

On Saturday, several hundred young people had met peacefully in a cafe, the paper said, when police closed off the district and detained numerous youths, clubbing those trying to resist arrest.

Police also used tear gas, the daily added.

On Sunday, the centre of the city looked liked a "military camp" the paper said, with police checking any "suspicious-looking" person. A number of youths were detained, especially those wearing the East German pacifist emblem which depicts a sword changing into a ploughshare, the paper added.

Forty young East Germans were detained on Wenzel Square alone and taken away in police cars, the paper said.

Involvement of West Germans

NC262141 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Prague, May 26 (AFP) -- Incidents involving Prague police and both East and West Germans occurred over the weekend in the Czechoslovak capital, an informed Western source said today.

The source said that about 150 young Germans were arrested in a city beer-hall on Saturday night, following a brawl earlier in the day. They were taken to the main railway station and put on a train for Dresden, East Germany, but some left the train before its departure. Apparently there were then further brawls, but no casualties.

After paying fines, the Germans were freed and five went to the West German Embassy to relate their misadventures.

On Sunday there appear to have been no incidents at all, and no more than the habitual number of police were visible in central Prague.

SUCCESSOR TO L-39 PLANNED FOR EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

WA261400 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 7 May 83 p 9

[Article by Veroslav Cejnar: "Healthy Dissatisfaction of a Designer"]

[Excerpt] Czechoslovak jet aircraft are used for training CSSR and USSR Army pilots, as well as those of other Warsaw Pact and foreign countries. The L-39 is also used by Soviet and other astronauts for conditioning flights.

Even though the Albatros presented a great victory for Czechoslovak engineers, it did not mean the end of progress. As indicated by the director of the enterprise Aero Vodochody, Engineer V. Klouda, we can expect the development of an updated version, the L-39 MS, in the near future. Because of the outstanding qualities of the L-39, the updated version will preserve the basic aircraft outline; only the airframe will be reinforced because it will begin during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and with its flight qualities, reliability, and long service life, is expected to uphold its high world standing. We are also engaged in predevelopment research of a new third-generation jet trainer that will carry the designation L-49, said Eng V. Klouda.

YOUTH 'PEACE RALLY' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Honecker Toast at Luncheon

AU251437 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 May 83 p 4

[Brigitte Boeck, Klaus Taubert report: "Meeting With Foreign Guests; Will for Peace Is Inherent in GDR Youth; Central Committee General Secretary and State Council Chairman Gave Luncheon; Toasts of Erich Honecker, Viktor Mishin, Walid Masri, Egon Krenz"]

[Excerpt] Sunday at noon Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited representatives of the foreign youth organizations, the WFDY and the International Students Union, ambassadors from the socialist countries, members of the FDJ Central Council, as well as meritorious youths to a luncheon at Potsdam's Interhotel. Also present were members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo who attended the peace rally.

A Great Rally Which Filled All With Enthusiasm

In a toast Erich Honecker spoke about the tremendous impression made by the great peace rally of the youth from socialist countries. Once again it is proving to be a tremendous force which links the socialist countries and helps intensify cooperation in building socialism and struggling for peace. The FDJ has given further proof of its loyalth to proletarian internationalism in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht, the champion of the revolutionary youth movement in Germany.

The rally has shown how the FDJ is proving its worth as a loyal helper and combat reserve of the party in the struggle for peace and socialism. Turning to the foreign guests, he pointed out that they had already had an opportunity in the past few days to attend numerous youth peace rallies in the bezirke of our republic. Thus they were able to see for themselves that the will for peace expressed by the Potsdam youth is inherent in all GDR youth, in our entire people. This is a weighty factor in view of the fact that, just like our Czechoslovak comrades, the GDR is waging the struggle under the eyes of the world public at the juncture of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries where the danger of another world war is being conjured up, primarily by the United States. Erich Honecker noted that the demonstrations at this year's Whitsuntide rallies, in which more than 6 million citizens, mainly youths, participated, and at the Potsdam peace rally have turned into a powerful act against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first strike weapons in Western Europe.

"With our struggle against the NATO decision," Erich Honecker went on to say, "we are making an essential contribution to preserving world peace and to the struggle against the arms race which is to be forced on the socialist countries, particularly in the nuclear field, by imperialism, particularly the United States." Erich Honecker cordially thanked the foreign guests for their participation in the peace demonstrations of the GDR youth.

These rallies will further promote friendly cooperation among the youth organizations of the socialist countries. Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are deeply rooted in the ideas and actions of our country's young generation, which is expressing this primarily through high achievements at work places, in schools and universities, and in national defense. The Whitsuntide rallies and the Potsdam rally have further confirmed everyone's conviction that the socialist countries, together with all the world peace forces, are very capable of securing peace against those who are preparing for war. "We are able to check the most aggressive quarters of imperialism and to foil their policy of confrontation and stepped-up armament."

USSR Proposals Constitute a Sound Basis

A good basis for this is being provided by the Warsaw Pact Prague declaration and by the most recent USSR proposals for limiting and reducing armaments. Only recently in the USSR the GDR party-state delegation was able, particularly during the talks with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to see for itself that the Soviet Union, in keeping with its tradition, is doing everything possible in a truly internationalist, humanistic spirit to save mankind from a nuclear inferno. At the same time it was possible to see for oneself that the friendship between the GDR, the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil, and the USSR is a component part of the firm indestructible friendship which links all the socialist countries in the struggle for socialism and the defense of peace. "Be assured," Erich Honecker stressed, "that the SED, the GDR people and our FDJ, of whom we are justly pround, will in the future also employ all their strength to preserve peace, the greatest asset of manking."

A Proverb for the U.S. President

Turning to the representatives of the Cuban youth and to Cuba's ambassador to the GDR, Erich Honecker pointed out that on the day before he had listened to the statements of the U.S. President that things must be put in order at the doorsteps of the United States because Cuba is not willing to adopt the American way of life. To the applause of the audience, Honecker stated that this is a peculiar interpretation of international law. As a matter of fact, there is a proverb in the German language which says that people said to be dead live a long time. It is in this sense that he wished the Cuban people further success in the building of socialism.

Report on Youth Rallies

AU?41735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 May 83 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ND) -- "In the past few days hundreds of thousands of girls and boys of our country turned out for the Whitsun youth meetings. Yesterday, too, the young generation unanimously voiced the demand 'To Create Peace, Against the NATO Arms!' at further rallies and meetings at the bezirke and kreise of the republic, as well as in Berlin, and reaffirmed the firm determination to do everything to strengthen and reliably protect their fatherland. This impressive gathering of the GDR youth will also be continued during the Whitsun holidays. The rally for peace and socialism will find its powerful high point with the 'Peace Meeting of the Youth of Socialist Countries' that will begin today in Postsdam."

On Friday evening, as on the day before in Leipzing, Dresden, and many other cities, rallies were held in all parts of the republic. They were addressed by delegates from fraternal organizations of the FDJ who are to participate in the Potsdam peace meeting. "Thus Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Students Union declared before some 11,000 rally participants in the Stassfurt youth park that despite the great multifariousness and variety of political concepts the international democratic students movement was united by the will to protect the earth and mankind from a nuclear inferno."

At a rally on the bank of the Elbe River opposite the famous Albrechtsburg over 15,000 young people were addressed by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Komsomol, who declared: "We have come to make our contribution, together with our contemporaries from the GDR and the fraternal socialist countries, to the struggle against the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. We are determined to preserve peace."

Pantelimon Gavenescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, told a rally attended by 30,000 young people in Stralsund that the young generation's wish to live in secured peace was opposed by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. "Our 'No' to war and armament, our 'Yes' to the youth and to happiness," he said.

A rally of 25,000 Pioneers, students, and young workers in the Weimar city center square was attended by a delegation of the SRV Ho Chi Minh communist youth organization. The rally participants unanimously demanded: "Down with the NATO missile decision!"

HOFFMANN RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL

AU241348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 May 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 May Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, received Major General Georgi Kostov, chairman of the Central Council of the Society for Supporting the Defense (OSO) of Bulgaria. At the friendly meeting which was also attended by Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society for Sports and Technology, the two sides exchanged experiences on patriotic and internationalist education to deepen the socialist defense awareness of the future soldiers. In this connection Army Gen Hoffmann praised the cooperation of the socialist defense organizations of the GDR and Bulgaria and reported on the work of the GDR society in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The Bulgarian guest reported on the work of the OSO in defense political education and the premilitary training of future soldiers.

HONECKER, MUGABE CONTINUE TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD270122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF], had a friendly talk on Thursday in Niederschoenhausen Castle. During the meeting the two statesmen discussed issues of further cooperation between the SED and ZANU-PF and between the GDR and Zimbabwe and talked about current problems in world politics. The talks passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

AMITY OFFICIAL MEETS PRC'S JI PENGFEI IN BEIJING

LD270532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (ADN) -- Paul Wandel, vice president of the GDR League for International Friendship, was received in Beijing by Wang Bingnan, of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, for a talk. The delegation headed by Paul Wandel had previously visited cultural, economic, and educational institutions in Beijing and other cities of the country. On the same day the GDR delegation was received by Ji Pengfei, state councillor in the PRC State Council.

## LAZAR ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD262300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] At Thursday's session of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a report on his talks with Robert David Muldoon, prime minster of New Zealand; Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece. The government endorsed the report.

The Council of Ministers discussed a report of the president of the National Planning Office on the implementation of the 1983 National Economic Plan. Based on a situation analysis the government regards it particularly important to accelerate the implementation of production and economic targets that promote external trade balance, to keep internal consumption, primarily investment purchasing power, within the planned limits, and the planned implementation of programs aiming at the development of efficiency.

The government discussed and approved a report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and decided to submit it to the parliament for discussion.

The government discussed a report of the State Planning Committee on credits granted to economic units, the use of export-effective credits and passed a decision on the standardization of interest rates.

From 1 July the National Bank interest rate on state loans to enterprises will be 13 percent. Interest rates for loans for more than 1 year will be 14 percent. Interest on personal deposits will not change.

The Council of Ministers acknowledged a report of the economic committee on the experiences of the implementation of the government program on the economical use of material and the streamlining of technologies. Initial results are encouraging but the tapping of possibilities has been haltingly done. The government assigned authorities concerned to control implementation and to supervise the continuous development of the program.

In connection with a report submitted by the State Youth Committee, the government discussed the experiences of the system based on competitions for graduates of higher educational institutions to obtain posts and directed authorities concerned to make the best use of them.

There are problems with finding jobs for graduates. Favoritism is still widespread. The government thinks legal restrictions would not help. Only social organizations at workplaces can promote change. They are able to oppose backstairs influence.

The Council of Ministers has concluded that as a result of the 2-year-old decree on irregular construction activity the situation has improved. The volume of irregular construction has decreased, and council rights to control and fine are being implemented more consistently. During the last year, for example, more than 1,000 persons were fined, and the total of the fines was 41 million forints.

## GDR DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMAN CONTINUES VISIT

### Talks With Pal Losonczi

LD262342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1837 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Budapest, 26 May (ADN) -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, received on Thursday Army

General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Minster Hoffmann, leading a GDR military delegation, is paying an official visit to Hungary.

During the talks the two politicians emphasized their full agreement on all fundamental political questions, above all regarding the struggle for peace and the need for the definite prevention of the deployment of American Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West Europe. The unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact must be deepened further and developed in the political and economic areas.

Pal Losonczi and Heinz Hoffmann emphasized that the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact must undertake still greater efforts to protect peace and socialist achievements.

Army General Hoffman said that the GDR military delegation's visit to Hungary served this specific objective. He conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and of the SED Central Committee to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and to the MSZMP Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Pal Losonczi.

The two sides assessed highly the bilateral relations between the GDR and Hungary, which are developing successfully in all areas on the basis of the agreements concluded at highest level last year.

On behalf of the Presidential Council Pal Losonczi presented high state awards to Minister Hoffmann and other members of the delegation.

The talks were attended from the GDR side by Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy minster of defense and chief of the Main Political Administration, and Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, chief of the ground forces. The Hungarian side was represented by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and state secretary Colonel General Karoly Csemi, acting minister of national defense.

Receives Order of Merit

LD262340 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Red Star Order of Merit to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defence, the Red Star Order of Merit to Colonel Generals Heinz Kessler and Horst Stechbarth, and the Order of Merit for outstanding service to Major Generals Klaus Baarss, Walter Paduch and Heinrich Winkler, and Colonel Gerhard Heim for their contributions to strengthen the military relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The decorations were presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, in the parliament building, Budapest Thursday. Present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of defence; and Siegfried Korner, charge d'affairs a.i. the GDR Embassy in Budapest.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS REVISED ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

AU251337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 83 p 2

[PAP report: "New Version of the Anti-Inflation Program; Changes to the Savings Program"]

[Text] The Anti-Inflation Program

Many points in this document have been changed and some of them have been abolished. A detailed scenario for implementing the program has also been worked out. Here are the most important features of the new version.

I. The Program's Purpose: To Protect the Community's Standard of Living

The government is addressing the program above all to the basic structures of the economy -- to the enterprises, since this is where the danger of inflation mainly arises. This danger is the greatest in those enterprises where production is costly, which do not reduce their production costs, and which try to pass the results of their own inefficient management onto the purchasers of their products by raising the prices of these products.

In the second half of 1982, a constant growth in industrial output was started. This growth, however, does not cover market goods to a sufficient degree. There is also a lack of satisfactory progress in reducing production costs and these costs often rise in an unjustifiable way. Yet stabilizing and reducing retail prices depends on a reduction of these production costs.

At the same time, nominal wages and other forms of income are still rising quickly. An increase in the amount of money in circulation coupled with an insufficient amount of money in circulation coupled with an insufficient amount of goods on the market makes it sometimes necessary to raise prices.

The government understands almost every request to raise wages and benefits and to extend the range of benefits; however, in the current state of the economy, consenting to these requests would mean paying out money which has no backing, in other words, only an apparent and temporary improvement in the standard of living. Counteracting inflation by overcoming its sources also demands changes to social attitudes and conduct. It demands that people withdraw their financial demands which are excessive as far as the economy's possibilities are concerned.

The government is convinced that it is completely possible to remove the sources of inflation, prevent its further growth, and gradually settle the rate of inflation at several percent a year, which is feasible in every developing economy.

That is why the government is presenting proposals which protect the interests of families and social groups which are in the weakest economic situation, which are aimed at consistently strengthening the reform and improving the functioning of the mechanisms of reform, and which are meant to distribute the burdens of overcoming the crisis more evenly.

II. Greater Production, Lower Costs, Lower Prices

The draft National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1983-85 foresees an increase in the supply of goods and services by Z700 billion, in other words by 21 percent for every Pole. It is possible to increase this supply by an additional Z80-100 billion at least.

Therefore the government proposes the following:

1. Making better use of the production potential in industrial branches and enterprises producing market goods. On its part, the government has already taken appropriate measures concerning light industry and will take appropriate measures concerning other sectors which produce market goods.

2. Setting in motion production which is subsidiary to market needs in all enterprises where this is possible. Profitability is the condition behind setting this kind of production in motion. Profits gained from this production will be taxed at a lower income tax rate.

3. Making use of disused buildings in order to set up new small-scale production enterprises working for the needs of the market. These enterprises will be assured priority with credits and if local raw materials, byproducts, and waste products are used they will be exempted from sales tax.

4. Making scientific units and research units undertake small-scale production with the help of colleges and jointly with industrial enterprises.

5. Developing "enterprise among citizens" in various forms.

6. Making workers, and pensioners as well, undertake extra production work for the enterprises they work in or worked in, outside normal working hours. The government has already decided to raise the upper ceiling of wages which does not affect the level of pension being received. This upper ceiling is now Z96,000 during 12 successive months for blue-collar work and Z64,800 for white-collar work.

7. Developing the repair and maintenance services carried out by service institutions and industrial enterprises, especially concerning agricultural machines and equipment. Trade enterprises are to develop various ways of increasing the supply of goods, encouraging trade with used articles, raising commissary sales, and procuring materials from small-scale producers.

8. Banning enterprises from selling market goods to their own workers (except for the allowances defined in group contracts) and banning enterprises from passing their own market products to other producers.

III. Concerning a Greater Contribution by Enterprises Toward Overcoming the Sources of Inflation

1. In financial and credit policy toward enterprises, the principle of "light money" will be applied. In particular, the state will confiscate enterprises' funds which have been earned without any improvement in management. A condition for obtaining credits by an enterprise is that the enterprise must allocate part of its profits for development purposes.

2. Reducing unit costs of production must become one of the basic criteria for assessing enterprises.

The level of costs will be checked regularly. The enterprises themselves and their founding bodies should check these costs.

3. Enterprises which lose their credit rating or which go into liquidation cannot make any changes to the payments being made out of their profits and their wages funds will be frozen.

4. Banks will be placed under an obligation to apply the following principle when granting a credit to an enterprise: only those enterprises which possess a current and long-term credit rating, in other words those which are carrying out efficient economic activity, may obtain credits.

5. In connection with the evaluation of fixed assets to be carried out as of 1 January, 1984, depreciation costs will be spread over 4 years in equal amounts, at a rate of 25 percent per year. In 1984 and 1985 the principle of charging some depreciation costs to the state budget will be continued. The increased funds resulting from an excessive valuation of fixed assets, these funds having been taken by the state budget, will be used mainly to restructure production.

6. The government will gradually diminish and then eliminate economic subsidies. It is therefore working out a system for gradually eliminating subsidies and will present this system to the Sejm.

7. The government is asking enterprises to carry out a detailed analysis of the leadership and administrative posts inside each enterprise and then to reduce the number of these posts. Any rise in expenditure because of increased employment in enterprises' administrative departments will be regarded as unjustified.

8. Payments made from profits for 1983 and the following years will be made in three rates: the first payment will be a preliminary one and the remaining payments will be made after the balance sheet has been prepared and checked.

9. The government will make it compulsory to submit the results of economic activity by enterprises to wide social control. Glaring examples of uneconomic management, and also examples of good, efficient work, will be published in the local press.

IV. Universal Savings Are Necessary

1. As of 1 April 1983 the government will no longer authorize an increase in state budgetary expenditure without ensuring an increase in budgetary income at least at the same level.

2. In May 1983 the government will further decide on cutting positions in the state administration, both at central and local levels.

3. The "savings program" which is being presented with the draft plan for 1983-85 envisages that total state budgetary expenditure throughout the 3 years will be less by about Z145 billion.

4. The principle is hereby adopted that in the years 1983-85 wages paid from the state budget will increase at the same rate as wages for employees in material production. A quicker growth in wages may only occur when funds have been accumulated for this purpose, mainly by reducing employment.

5. It is envisaged that as of 1984, sanatoriums will charge patients part of the cost of meals. This does not apply to patients being treated for work-related illnesses and industrial accidents. The amount to be paid by the patient will depend on the level of income received by each member of his family.

V. Concerning a Fairer Distribution of the Effects of the Crisis

1. In order to tax high incomes fully and fairly, earnings records by the following will be introduced by the end of 1983:

-- the unsocialized economy outside agriculture;

-- specialized private farms producing high-quality goods;

-- high-earning workers in the socialized economy.

2. The introduction of new taxation principles for handicrafts, private trade establishments, and other units outside the unsocialized agricultural economy is foreseen already this year. Financial control over private economic activity will be stepped up, as well as financial sanctions for dishonest producers. The tax system to be introduced will guarantee a feeling of stability for all craftsmen who work honestly.

3. The equalizing tax will be extended to cover all types of income.

4. The government is preparing an integrated agricultural tax that will apply to all sectors of agriculture.

5. In agreement with the trade unions, the government is initiating a review of group work contracts and branch industrial charters with the aim of examining the privileges resulting from these group work contracts and charters and drawing the appropriate conclusions. These conclusions will be presented to the Sejm and to the Socioeconomic Council.

6. Downpayments for apartments in tenants' cooperatives should be raised to 15 percent of building costs and in owners' cooperatives they should be raised to 30 percent of building costs. Work places will render increased financial aid to workers in exceptional circumstances or who are in a difficult material situation. The government assures that this will not cause a drop in investment outlay from the state budget. The sale of building plots and housing accommodations built with state funds will be increased. The government is creating an incentive to make more use of tenants' services, the costs of which are repayable, by improving the standard of housing.

7. The interest rate on bank credits drawn by people in the nonsocialized economy will be raised to a level exceeding the interest rate on savings. An exception to this rule will be credits on housing construction.

8. Taxes will be rasied on recreational land and summer houses. The following will also be raised: radio and television licenese fees, passport fees, tourist fees to be paid when taking a trip abroad, registration fee for a car with an engine capacity of over 1,500 c.c., and registration fees for two or more cars in the same family.

VI. Retail Price Policy

An essential part of overcoming inflation is controlling the way prices are fixed. Retail prices should increase at the rate specified in the 1983-85 plan.

The following features are envisaged:

1. Restricting the growth of food production costs so that price rises in food are kept to a minimum.

2. Maintaining prices of standard industrial goods purchased by low-income and average-income persons at a lower level, and allowing the prices of higher-quality goods to rise to an appropriate level.

3. In accordance with these principles, 1983 will see.

-- the introduction of the price rises foreseen in the plan;

-- a freeze on contracted prices for supply and investment goods;

-- the introduction of a sales tax on some high-quality goods and the raising of the sales tax already in existence on other high-quality goods.

4. The growth rate of retail prices is expected to be gradually reduced in 1984 and 1985, although it will still be necessary to raise them to a certain extent.

The implementation of these measures provides the chance to restore market equilibrium and to limit the rate of inflation to 10 percent even before 1985. The government cannot implement this program or achieve the program's goals on its own, without the help of the enterprises and the entire community. That is why the government is asking the entire community, all social organizations, local and workers' self-management bodies, management cadres, and factory workers to accept, support, and enrich the actions envisaged in the program by means of their own initiative. Every enterprise and institution should work out its own anti-inflation program and its own program of savings, reducing costs, and developing production initiative.

If left alone inflation will last a long time and will not die a natural death. It has to be correctly combated both by the central level of administration and by all economic units in unison. A lack of this unison will render our actions ineffective. That is why we must make a joint effort to do everything possible to implement the program and prevent an excessive rise in prices.

The Savings Program

The government has also worked out changes in the savings program. These changes reflect, to a large degree, the results of social consultations, as well as the changing conditions which the economy is active. Here are the most important changes:

I. Goals

Concerning the saving of fuel, energy, and materials, the range of long-term undertakings has been extended by including the following:

-- saving coal by centralizing the production of heat energy;

-- conserving the range of coking coal available to farms and households by introducing burners and central heating furnaces which can be fed with coal dust.

In regard to agriculture and food processing the program has been extended to include making use of disused agricultural processing plants or setting up new ones, for example small butchers' shops, dairies, etc.

Extra proposals have been made on making more efficient use of the technical improvement and invention base in industry.

II. The Resources To Be Used

Credits will be more readily available for units which are constructing storage depots and refrigerated storage premises for agricultural produce.

In order to improve the quality of production, it has been proposed that the government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs work out in unison with the appropriate ministries systemic solutions which would make it possible for workers to bear responsibility for the bad quality of the goods produced by them, for failing to observe technical regulations, or for failing to make proper use of materials during production.

III. Control Over the Implementation of the Program

It has been decided that:

The minister of education and upbringing will introduce topics concerning how to achieve savings into the curricula of elementary and post-elementary schools, starting from the school year 1983-84.

The chairman ofthe Radio and TV Committee and editorial teams in newspapers will either introduce immediately or develop gradually subject matter concerning the conservation of fuels, energy, and materials, and will publicize the savings made in these spheres.

Technical clubs will encourage savings by organizing competitions devoted to this subject and publicizing the savings solutions which are being introduced.

IV. Changes To the Program's Addenda

The following extra sentences have been added to the addendum covering the emergency savings program:

-- Work breaks in glassworks and other similar enterprises will be abolished.

-- The production of furnaces fired by sawdust will be increased.

-- It will become compulsory to remove the fat from beef and mutton in the meat industry.

-- It will become compulsory to return used measuring equipment to its producers before purchasing fresh equipment.

-- Basic packaging materials will be used more rationally.

-- The retrieval of used packaging material made from cardboard or wood will be improved.

-- Existing procurement points will be extended and modernized.

-- A central source of information on discarded technological equipment will be established.

-- The prices of discarded technical equipment will be fixed at a level which will encourage this equipment to be saved and resold.

-- Components and spare parts will be reconditioned to a greater extent.

-- Air tubes inside tires will be reconditioned.

In the addendum covering important undertakings to be made concerning the modernization of the power industry, 11 items have been crossed out and 8 new items introduced after analysis. It is envisaged that the total value of savings made as a result of all these measures will be in the region of 770,000 metric tons pu [standard fuel]. This value was previously envisaged to be 750,000 metric tons pu.

The following extra tasks have been introduced to the addendum entitled "The Budgetary Savings Program":

-- The savings achieved by the Radio and TV Committee are to be analyzed.

-- The budget of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology will be examined and savings measures will be undertaken.

This addendum also takes the following into consideration:

-- encouraging a decrease in expenditure on drugs;

-- allowing the Ministry of Education and Upbringing's planned reserve funds for renovating schools to remain untouched.

REPORT ON JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO FARMERS 20 May

AU251341 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 May 83 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a farmers delegation meeting on 20 May in Warsaw]

[Text] In addressing the delegates and the millions of farmers they represented, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his appreciation and thanks for the dedicated work they have done to feed the people and overcome the effects of the economic crisis. At the same time General Jaruzelski also appealed to the farmers and their socioprofessional organizations to make use of favorable weather conditions and state aid wisely and efficiently in order to obtain a considerable growth both cereal and animal production.

An improvement in the supply of food to the people as a result of the work of our own highly productive agriculture is the aim of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the program for agricultural development up to 1990, Gen Jaruzelski said. This is what the working class and the whole of society expects, and it is with this aim that the political and state authorities will consistently support the development of all sectors of agriculture, he said.

W. Jaruzelski spoke with esteem about the social activities of the members of agricultural and rural housewives' circles and agricultural branch associations which are taking on the responsible but also demanding roles of spokesmen for the professional interests of all the farmers in Poland.

He assured them that the state administration will respect their right to act independently and be just as self-governing in practice as before. Every important decision concerning the rural areas and agriculture, W. Jaruzelski said, will be discussed with your organizations in accordance with the law on socioprofessional organizations for farmers.

Referring to the production and economic issues which were raised during the discussion, Army Gen Jaruzelski announced that as of 1 July prices for agricultural products sold to the state will be regulated and that the principles behind this will be discussed with the farmers. At the same time, he stressed that the principles of the new tax on agriculture must be defined in such a way that it will not check the positive trends which are apparent in agricultural production but will facilitate its growth as well as improve the effectiveness of management.

As the host of the meeting, W. Jaruzelski pointed out the important role that rural workers' self-management bodies have to play in combating bureaucracy, protectionism, and bad management, as well as influencing the quality of work done by the offices and institutions which deal with the rural areas and agriculture. Gen Jaruzelski also emphasized the significance of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

In conclusion, Gen Jaruzelski wished the participants of the meeting and all the farmers in Poland a good harvest and best wishes to their families.

PARDUS COMMENTARY ON URBAN'S POLITYKA ARTICLE

AU261510 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 22 May 83 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "About Jerzy Urban's 'Pulse'"]

[Text] An article by Jerzy Urban entitled "The Pulse" appeared in the 14 May POLITYKA. In the face of his earlier enunciation in TU I TERAZ, it is difficult to decide whether he wrote this article as government press spokesman or as Jerzy Urban the writer. An analysis of the political situation in Poland would suggest that it is the work of J.U. the government press spokesman but, on the other hand, the lack of a formal title under the signature may lead to the conjecture that it is the work of J.U. the writer. Either way, the article deserves detailed analysis on account of the importance of the problems it deals with.

Jerzy Urban expressed his point of view on the development of the situation in Poland "between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Congress and the pope's visit." He presents in a very selective way the intentions of various political forces -- described as "some" or "other" -- during the period between the introduction of martial law and today. He observes that the "temporary mood is already disappearing" (and he is right -- J.P.) and that "the political blood pressure has risen in Poland in 1983." He believes that the rise in this pressure is the "result of a feeling that the line connected with General Jaruzelski's name is beginning to gain the upper hand and is beginning to stabilize itself as a factor responsible for Poland's future." The victory of this line, according to J.U., is causing the reappearance of actions by the underground, the former leaders of Solidarity, and "circles of people politicking within the church." In revealing the anti-Polish and anticommunist nature of Reagan's politics, Jerzy Urban believes: "It would be easier for the domestic opposition to hold out if coexistence between East and West and economic, scientific, and cultural exchange continues.

Further, J.U. says: "The basic development line of People's Poland since 13 December has the support of all our allies, who are learning to observe the Polish difficulties and distinctive features with patience and understanding, and no longer with unease," criticizing in particular the attitude of the leaders of creative circles, whom he warns thus: "Unless they pull themselves together, they will ruin the post-December offer of agreement and cooperation which has been made to them in exchange for limiting their political ambitions themselves. They are wasting their chance, just like the Solidarity leadership did. Maybe they have already done so." Jerzy Urban completes his "review of forces hostile to or reluctant to accept the general line which steers the country's life" by pointing out a "group of hurrah revolutionaries and slogan addicts." These, according to J.U., want to "inherit the role of this policy and gain victory by narrowing the line of agreement and widening the line of battle."

I admit that I felt extremely disappointed after reading Jerzy Urban's article. For it is a description of the situation as it exists in the superstructure and not at the foundations; besides, it does not take many important elements of this superstructure into consideration. After all, it is difficult to expect Jerzy Urban to become a Marxist on the spot. Therefore, he deals with those circles of people and those groups of problems with which he feels confident, while his analysis begins to resemble an analysis made by those who have spent all their lives sitting at a coffeehouse table and who are scared that someone is eavesdropping on them, so full of hints, insinuations, and allusions of varying degrees of clarity his article is.

His article lacks, above all, an honest description of the balance of class-determined forces, of the situation in the workers' class and among people who make their own living, of the relations between these people and other groups of people, and of their influence on the development of the political situation inside the country. It is not the "high priests" of the creative circles, as J.U. calls them, that are "influencing the entire course of domestic policy," it is the fundamental social groups in Poland that determine this course.

As the press spokesman of a government of a socialist country, Jerzy Urban has very little to say about the role of the PZPR and of the allied parties: "It is the uncompromising opposition that is finding itself in increasing isolation, and not the PZPR." And this is happening both during the elaboration of the current obligatory political line and during its implementation. J.U. connects this line, and quite rightly, too, with the name of General Jaruzelski. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary has also stressed many times that he remains faithful to the line of the ninth congress. Has Jerzy Urban, therefore, forgotten that there was a ninth congress? The resolution of the ninth congress mentions the line of dialogue, accord, and battle many times. We read in this resolution: "The PZPR's leadership role in society and the state finds expression in joint activity between the party and all patriotic forces and circles, and in the constant observance by the PZPR of the line of dialogue and accord." And further we read: "The congress states that creating and activating a national front of forces of good will, commonsense, and patriotic responsibility is an exceptionally important matter." Somewhere else in the resolution we read: "The party's task is to build socialism as a system of social justice. The party is leading the workers' class and the community in the performance of this task.

A basic instrument with which the workers' class should rule is a state of socialist democracy, toward which the party is fulfilling a leadership role. The party's influence on the community cannot be merely restricted to ideological influence on social consciousness. Narrowing the party's function down to the ideological and moral level and depriving it of its tools of exercising authority is a concept which goes against the fundamental principles of socialist construction and which brings adverse consequences for the entire political and socioeconomic life."

J. Urban's article also puts forward a number of other doubts. J.U. knows best who proposed to the creative circles that they should "limit their political opposition ambitions by themselves" in exchange for an "offer of agreement and cooperation" and when this proposal was made. I will only recall that in Marxist and non-Marxist political teachings, opposition activity is organized activity. So is it necessary merely to "limit political opposition activity by oneself" in order to join the front of national accord? And is it not possible to continue to downgrade the principles of socialism and propose values that are hostile to Poland and to socialism by means of one's own creative activity?

Jerzy Urban introduces a new concept of "ordinary workers," pointing out that there is only a bunch of them. He mentions this concept immediately after "other" groups of people who, as "relentless zealots" have "attempted to adapt complicated reality to suit their simplified beliefs, maintaining that the people in power are incapable of adapting life in a way that would suit their ideal of socialism." It emerges from this that he has in mind workers of the ideological front, who are indeed a small bunch compared to the whole of society. Does Jerzy Urban therefore believe that the workers in the ideological front are implementing some sort of policy of their own which does not conform to the statutory decisions of the party authorities? If he does, then please could he give details of these "deviations."

It seems that Jerzy Urban wrote this article in a great hurry. For the question arises: What purpose was it meant to serve?

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES LETTER OF APPEAL

AU261156 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 83 p 4

[Jerzy A. Salecki article: "They Were for Confrontation -- Do They Want Accord?]

[Excerpts] The recent "appeal" signed by Lech Walesa and his two colleagues from former Solidarity, as well as by a number of the functionaries from the pre-December trade unions, that is, from the former branch and autonomous trade unions and from the Polish teachers' union-science, is of not the slightest significance for the development of the present trade union movement, which, let us recall, totals about 2.7 million persons after just a few months of operation.

The "appeal" in question can be valued -- no doubt in spite of the intentions of its signatories -- as indirect proof of the fact that the new trade unions movement has become a real force in public life. In addition, the fact that Walesa and his colleagues no longer disown the trade union law in their "appeal" and even assess socialism -- a term that has so far been carefully avoided -- as an idea that is expected to justify the claims of the signatories of the "appeal" amounts to admitting a fiasco of the concept promoted by the Solidarity underground.

It would not be worth returning to this issue, even though it has been given much publicity by Radio Free Europe and the VOA as a "common platform of various trade unions" but for the fact that the "appeal" was published a few days after two important events: the Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the establishment of the first all-Poland trade union organization -- the Federation of the Metallurgical Trade Unions.

It is within this context that it is necessary to find a honest answer to two questions: Is the "appeal" just another attempt to manipulate public opinion or is it an offer to join the front of accord, an offer resulting from the intentions that were consistently displayed in the pre-December past?

Does the "appeal" enrich and strengthen the developing trade union movement, emphasizing the virtues of unity, does it embody the hope that the process of regenerating trade unions may be reversed, or does it signify a return to the old disputes and conflicts, which the "appeal" carefully ignores, and to the efforts by which one of the trade unions would assume the role of the hegemonic chief...?

February 1981 was a period of the greatest universal hopes, triggered by the establishment of the "government of the last chance," of the "cabinet of national salvation" headed by W. Jaruzelski as premier. At that time the country was being rocked by the strikes that were always sponsored and managed by Solidarity's regional branches.

Although the authorities continued to stress their resolution to conduct a dialogue with all streams of trade unionism about the working people's problems and although Solidarity itself continued to formally propagate the slogan of "trade union pluralism" (which for the Social Self-Defense Committee and other opposition groups constituted a springboard toward political pluralism and the functioning of the opposition political organizations), in fact -- when talks were held -- representatives of Solidarity avoided all possible platforms of cooperation with the branch trade unions (because they were "pro-government") and with the autonomous trade unions (because most Solidarity leaders assumed that they were clandestinely supported by the power apparatus). The situation was that the government always had to deal with three separate partners instead of a single partner in the shape of a homogenous group of trade unionists.

In its talks with the government Solidarity wanted to assume the posture of a feudal master -- of the "first among equals" -- which means that it wanted to be the decisive, basic, and almost only force of trade unionism. The Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions wanted on several occasions to establish working contacts and a cooperation platform with Solidarity.

On May Day 1981 Solidarity in Wroclaw refused to participate in the May Day rally because speeches were to be made by representatives of the city, Solidarity, and the branch trade unions.

On 13 July 1981 the branch trade unions presented their draft ideological-programmatic principles, which declared readiness to cooperate with other streams of trade unionism and stressed the need for cooperation for the good of the country and the working people. The good of the country proved to be a relative value for Solidarity politicians because despite the refusal of other trade unions to support strikes in the Polish Air Lines and in ports Solidarity groups organized or announced such strikes against the opposition of branch and autonomous trade unions.

On 27 August 1981 representatives of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions declared after talks with Vice Premier Malinowski that there was every reason for continuing a constructive cooperation with the government. Solidarity's views on this were entirely different.

In the second half of November 1981 Solidarity began pasting posters and painting slogans on walls and distributing leaflets in the streets. "We will leave the walls when we can broadcast on radio and television," was the demand of Solidarity in urban areas. At the same time, the Solidarity organization of individual farmers continued to occupy public buildings and headquarters of social organizations. It also demanded that the authorities should recognize the individual farmers' Solidarity as the only partner in talks with government agencies. Let us recall that a few months before the leadership of agricultural Solidarity issued assurances that it was ready to cooperate with other agricultural trade unions....

During the first days of December 1981 many organizations representing the branch and autonomous trade unionists supported the idea of a front of national accord. The farmers belonging to Solidarity occupied the building of another organization of farmers -- the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations. The administration of the Western Pomerania Region unanimously rejected the proposal to set up a front of accord.

Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Commission [KK], declared that there would be no accord "because there is no one to make accord with." The vice chairman of the KK, who had been invited to visit the Sejm, told a group of the deputies of the committee working on a trade union law: "The Sejm and all this must go to pieces...."

We could bring up many more facts that are convincing proof that all the time between August 1980 and December 1981 every proposal on national accord and the proposals made by the government aimed at national accord were torpedoed by the antisocialist opposition that had taken over Solidarity and had abused the trust of thousands and thousands of members who saw in it a trade union and not a "social movement."

These facts also prove that the existence of a number of streams of trade unionism did not produce "healthy competition," the "development of democracy," and the "invigoration of trade unionism." On the contrary, it did produce quarrels, tensions, and conflicts, which affected the situation of the country, and obvious hegemonic tendencies and efforts of a single trade union to -- oh, irony -- replace the "diktat of the Central Council of Trade Unions" with the "renewal-like" diktat vis-a-vis the power apparatus and other trade unions. It created aversion and distrust to the idea of trade unionism as such among many groups of workers.

Democracy, tolerance, pluralism, cooperation, and many other terms that affect one's imagination are tested by the facts. Only the facts determine the credibility of the words. Bearing this in mind, one is able to correctly evaluate the text and sub-text of the "appeal" issued by a small group of old functionaries of former trade unions.

## INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES PRON LEADERS

LD262157 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2006 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] has held its first session in Warsaw. Marek Tumanowicz listened to the debates. I invite him to report:

The session was opened by Chairman of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski. On the occasion of Mother's Day, which falls today, he conveyed best wishes to all the ladies in the hall. A report on the situation in the country was presented by Lieutenant General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs. I now cite the main theses of his speech.

Informing the broadest circles of society on the most important political and economic problems and the ways in which it is intended to resolve them is one of the characteristics of the style of work of the state authorities, Gen Kiszczak began. One example of this style, for instance, is today's meeting. The activities of our opponents abroad concentrate on attempts to compromise the socialist system in the eyes of world opinion and on attempting to weaken and shatter the unity of the Warsaw Treaty. Gen Kiszczak drew attention to the attempts being made to torpedo all the initiatives aimed at furthering national accord which have been undertaken by PRON in particular, and to the obstruction of efforts being made to extricate the country from the crisis.

The forces hostile to us also try to disturb relations between the state and the church, are giving aid to the political underground, and are inspiring antisocialist forces to create groups of a terrorist nature.

A fundamental role in the implementation of these objectives is assigned to the internal opposition, to centers of ideological subversion and to Western secret services, Gen Kiszczak said. A special role has been allotted to the Polish-language radio stations. Their activities can be compared to the so-called black propaganda of World War II. Attempts have also been made to use the extremist Solidarity activists in the West to create branches of subversion in the form of offices and committees, and by giving them all-round assistance. The principal role is played by the Solidarity Coordinating Bureau abroad, with headquarters in Brussels, which is officially financed by the decisively right-wing American trade union agency which has clear links with the intelligence service. A substantial increase in the activity of intelligence cells situated in the embassies and consulates of the main NATO states accredited to our country has been noticed lately, the minister of internal affairs stressed. Trying to penetrate military establishments, some diplomats abuse their immunity, conduct themselves in an arrogant manner toward Citizens Militia [MO] officers and ignore the instructions of military patrols.

There is an identity of aims of our internal and external opponents. Failure to cause mass protests has prompted the internal opposition to change its tactics. The concept of a so-called long march and the construction of a so-called underground society has appeared. The essence of economic struggle proposed by the enemy is disorganization of work, demoralization of the workforces, and lowering of productivity. This can lead to a worsening of society's living conditions and thus make dissatisfaction more profound. The slogans of the front of refusal reach, to a fairly considerable extent, some cultural and opinion-creating circles. This is all the more disquieting, since these circles have an important influence on the way of thinking and moods of citizens, particularly young people. In society there are many myths on the subject of the repressions of material law, but according to data of 12 May this year, the Council of State has examined applications for reprieve of 663 people and has shown clemency to 580 people.

Further on in his speech, the minister of internal affairs broached the matter of cooperation between the state and the church. The authorities' policy toward the church has not had and does not have a character dictated by the existing state of affairs and is not a tactical measure. Cooperation with the church is regarded as a lasting element in the state's activity, resulting from the belief that jointly we can do much for the good of the homeland and the whole of society. It must be stated with satisfaction that these goals and the principles of state policy toward the church are understood and supported by the decisive majority of bishops and priests. A peculiar dissonance is sounded by the few, it is true, but very active bishops and priests who regard the pulpit as a forum for presenting unfavorable and even hostile attitude to the socialist states. The visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II has prompted particular activity among the political opponents. A thesis on the authorities' reluctance regarding this visit has been propagated. Facts, however, are incontrovertible. June 16th is coming nearer and nearer.

The minister of internal affairs informed the PRON National Council Executive Committee about the circumstances ascertained so far regarding the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, and gave an assurance that the public will be informed on the entire matter by the organs of the prosecutor's office once investigation has been completed. Czeslaw Kiszczak also described the incident that took place on 3 May in Warsaw in the immediate vicinity of St. Martin's Church. This incident is also subject to investigations being conducted by the prosecutor's office.

In the long-term strategy for MO activity, the minister of internal affairs concluded, fundamental importance is attached to prevention in the broadest sense. A further improvement in law and order and public security depends on the commitment of the entire public, on an increase in its legal and civic awareness. This year, more than 2,500 meetings have taken place between MO officials and local social groups and professional circles. They have promoted the reconstruction of confidence and social acceptance for the militia's work and have served to overcome the isolation of the law enforcement bodies in their fight against the most threatening forms of social pathology. PRON links have organized many such meetings.

Those were the theses of today's speech by Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, at a session of the Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON.

SPOKESMAN DETAILS TV COVERAGE ON POPE'S VISIT

AU261342 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 May 83 p 2

[Unattributed report on a press conference for foreign correspondents held at a special press center set up in Warsaw for the pope's visit; date not given]

[Summary] In answer to a question on the planned television coverage of the pope's visit, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, director of INTERPRESS, said that "nationwide coverage has been planned of the pope's arrival at the airport, his meeting with the authorities, the main celebrations at Jasna Gora end his farewell."

He continued by saying that "Holy Mass in other places will, on the other hand, only be trasmitted on Program II of the television in the area in which the visit is taking place.

He added: "Further reports on the visit will be included in the nationwide news coverage."

M. Wojciechowski finished by saying that more details will be released in due time.

YOUTH SEMINAR ON PRON, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU251444 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 May 83 p 2

[Text] On 18 May a 2-day ideological seminar of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth was concluded in Warsaw. The leading cadres of the union from the whole of Poland took part in the seminar. The meeting was to discuss ways of effectively implementing the programmatic tasks facing the union, as well as the conditions needed to improve ideological and educational work. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON], met the participants of the seminar and reported on the progress and results of the recent First PRON Congress. He also described the current sociopolitical situation in the country. Aleksander Merker, the deputy director of the Office for Religious Affairs then reported on church-state relations. The seminars was summed up by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING 26 MAY

AU261943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1983 -- A working meeting started at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the RCP on May 26, under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, on questions related to industry and agriculture.

The meeting is an opportunity for an extensive exchange of experience regarding the way in which party organizations, county party committees, ministries and other central and local party and state bodies work for the rally of the working people's efforts toward fulfilling the country's socioeconomic development plan with all indices, just as the objectives set by the Twelfth Congress and National Conference of the RCP.

During the debates analysis is made of the measures undertaken and results scored in achieving physical and marketable production, ...sing the quality and technical level of products, implementing the investment programmes and fulfilling the export tasks. Moreover, analysis is made of the activity carried on for a proper organization of farm operations with a view to fulfilling this year's plant and animal output. Special attention is paid in this respect to the way in which the existing irrigation systems are maintained and operated as well as to the carrying through of the programme for the development of irrigations under the current five-year plan.

The proceedings continue.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES TIES WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU261856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1983 -- During a talk occasioned by the call paid on May 26 on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu by a group of American businessmen led by George C. Cellert, president of the Atlanta Corporation of New York, and deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council. They examined aspects of the Romanian-American relations and particularly of the economic collaboration between the two countries. The sides highlighted the need for a substantial enhancement of the trade exchanges between Romania and the USA, considering that the two countries' economies offered favorable conditions in this respect. At the same time they pointed out the importance of a diversification of the trade exchanges and of the forms of economic collaboration, and in the context, the sides laid stress on the important role of the long-term contracts and of the cooperation in production.

Both sides stressed that action was necessary to be taken with joint effort for removing all obstacles hindering the development of the bilateral relations between Romania and the USA, for removing all the restrictions meant to prevent the amplification and diversification of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the USA, for observance -- in the relations between the two countries -- of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, fully equal rights and mutual advantage.

The sides showed that the expansion of the relations between Romania and the USA on multiple planes met the interests of both countries and peoples, served the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

Tackling certain problems related to the world economic crisis and the deepening of the interstate gaps, the sides highlighted the importance of certain agreements that should be reached between the developed countries and the developing ones, in view of instating a new international economic order, of supporting more actively the lagging countries, as this is a fundamental condition for overcoming the crisis and for a general revival of the economic activity, for establishment of relations based on equality and equity, that should enable each people to mark a more rapid economic and social progress and to benefit by wide access to the gains of modern science and technology.

The sides also brought to the fore the importance of concerted efforts for halting the arms race, curbing of the military spending, and turning the huge released sums to the advantage of the nations' economic and social thriving, particularly in the case of the developing countries.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister, the ministers of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, of woodworking and building materials, of agriculture and food industry as well as other Romanian officials participated in the interview.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS PRC'S QIAN QICHEN

AU261324 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Comrades Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today received Comrade Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, who is on a fact-finding and consultative visit in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the current stage and prospects of Romanian-Chinese relations and on certain international issues of common interest.

POLISH MINING, POWER MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Petrescu

AU261320 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government, today received Division General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry of the Polish People's Republic, who paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed matters concerning the further development of cooperation and collaboration in the production of mining equipment between Romania and Poland, mutual deliveries of mining and oil equipment, and the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation in the coal mining industry between the two countries.

Talks Held, Protocol Signed

AU261853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1983 -- During an interview they had in Bucharest on May 26, Gheorghe Oprea, first deupty prime minister of Romania, and General Czeslaw Piotrouski, minister of mining and power industry of Poland, approached aspects of the deepening and diversification of collaboration in and specialization of production of mining and oil field equipment, as well as of a broader technical-scientific collaboration between the two countries in coal industry.

Attending was Ican Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry.

A protocol was signed in Bucharest on the development of the Romanian-Polish economic collaboration and cooperation in coal industry, energy, manufacture of mining, power and oilfield equipment, mutual deliveries of like outfit as well as on the expansion of technical-scientific collaboration in coal exploitation and extraction.

The document was signed by Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines, and Ican Avram, minister of machine-building industry of Romania, and by General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry of Poland.

The Polish minister also had talks at the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of machine-Building Industry and of Electric Power, and saw round units of the coal, power and machine-building insustries, as well as mining research and design institutes.

RCP'S DOBRESCU MEETS PCF'S GREMETZ IN PARIS

AU261015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Paris (AGERPRES) 26/5/1983 -- Now in Paris at the invitation of the CC of the French Communist Party (PCF), Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PCF. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the positive evolution of the relations between the RCP and PCF, grounded on mutual esteem and respect, as well as the wish that these relations further develop.

ANDREI TALKS WITH LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER

AU261942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, met E. R. Sekhonyana, minister to the prime minister, minister of planning, manpower employment and economic affairs, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho, with whom he exchanged views on the development of the bilateral relations, especially of the economic collaboration, as well as in connection with some international issues of mutual interest.

## USSR'S ARKHIPOV MEETS FEDERAL REPUBLIC LEADERS

### Received by Milka Planinc

LD261356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1103 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Today, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received I. V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Joint SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During their cordial conversation, which was attended by Borisav Srebric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Counci; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of fruitful bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation was given particular impetus by the recent visit N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid to Yugoslavia and the talks that were held on that occasion. Both sides confirmed the need for fresh efforts to further promote higher forms of cooperation in order to ensure stability and long-term prospects in mutual economic relations.

### Talks with Mika Spiljak

LD261657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is leading the Soviet delegation at the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation. During a cordial and friendly conversation, they discussed the present development of Yugoslav-Soviet bilateral relations. They also considered some topical international questions. Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, also took part in the conversation.

President Spiljak and the first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government, Arkhipov, very positively assessed the achieved level of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and other fields. The two sides expressed pleasure with the results of the present meeting of the joint committee for economic cooperation that is being held in Belgrade, as well as their conviction that the planned volume of economic cooperation will be exceeded. Mutual readiness to expand Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation by establishing higher forms of production cooperation and specialization in agriculture and industry was expressed.

Mika Spiljak emphasized that the recent visit by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Government, and the further contribution to the successful development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations was very positively assessed in Yugoslavia. He also recalled that President Tito attributed great importance to relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and noted that the present Yugoslav leadership also has the same attitude. Ivan Arkhipov emphasized that the Soviet side, too, assessed the results of Premier Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia as an important stimulus to further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and bilateral cooperation in all fields.

The conversation also dealt with the present very unfavorable developments in international relations. Concern was especially expressed because of the continued arms race in Europe and in the world in general.

It was assessed that this largely contributes to the tension that characterizes the present international situation. President Spiljak recalled that Yugoslavia reacted positively to the proposals and initiatives of CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, and to the appeal by the Supreme Soviet on these questions, considering them as a contribution to the efforts to achieve agreement in this field. The conversation also referred to the results of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, to the importance of the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD meeting that begins in Belgrade next month, and to the efforts to bring about a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation.

Meets With Serbian Leaders

LD262242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, today received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of the Soviet Government delegation. The talks were also attended by Borisav Serbic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Svetozar Ritanovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Milos Krstic, chairman of the republican committee for relations with foreign countries; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, mutual pleasure was expressed about the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations based on firm long-term relations and mutually accepted principles.

In the developed economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia is participating actively and to a large extent. Successful cooperation is developing in the field of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machinebuilding, energy, electronics, the car industry, building industry and other fields. Cooperation is expanding in the field of agriculture but all existing possibilities have not yet been exploited. Apart from preserving and promoting the attained level of trade exchange, the interest and desire were expressed further to develop production cooperation, cooperation on third markets, scientific-technical, and other forms of cooperation.

It was mutually assessed during the conversation that the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic in the fields of economy, culture, science and information and other fields concretely contributes to the strengthening and expansion of the friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

After the talks Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, gave dinner in honor of Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of the Soviet delegation, during which the host and guest exchanged cordial toasts.

MAMULA-LED ARMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD261812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left for Romania today for a friendly visit at the head of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army. During his stay in the neighboring friendly socialist country, Adm Mamula will visit a number of armed forces units and establishments and hold talks with his hosts on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and Romania.

At Batajnica airport the federal secretary for national defense and members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Petar Ristic, commander of the defense of the town of Belgrade; Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic, and other leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army. The delegation's departure was also attended by Marian Pavlescu, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION DISCUSSES SOCIAL PLAN

LD262302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade 26 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council today held a session chaired by Milka Planinc at which it determined the draft agreement on changes and addenda to the agreement on the bases of the Yugoslav social plan from 1981 to 1985, as a basis for coordinating stances between the republics and provinces. Proceeding from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY Assembly, the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilization Problems, the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy that unfavorable economic trends have appeared in the implementation of the Yugoslav social plan, the council prepared an agreement on changes and additions to the agreement on the Yugoslav social plan, taking into account the need above all to include the stances and commitments from the long-term program of economic stabilization and the anti-inflation program. It was stated that in this respect it is envisaged to narrow development priorities and to accept only those obligations that can be implemented by the end of 1985. According to the latest planning estimates, a more moderate growth is expected in the entire economic and social product and in industrial production. The basic orientation of the planning estimates is toward strengthening the Yugoslav economy's export capability and eliminating structural disproportions. It is planned to increase exports in general by 10 percent annually, and to increase those to convertible currency markets by 20 percent, coupled with the further rational substitution of imports.

The Federal Executive Council also determined positions concerning outstanding questions of changes and addenda to the Yugoslav social plan from 1981 to 1985.

The council also held a preliminary debate on the draft report on the implementation of the resolution in 1983, that is the so-called May analysis, and concluded that a new report should be prepared for the next council meeting containing a proposal on supplementary measures and activity concerning the implementation of the agreed economic policy for this year.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY DISCUSSES PRICE POLICY

LD262323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy urged today (Thursday) an early unfreezing of prices and stronger activation of economic laws and the market.

Prices in Yugoslavia were frozen in October of last year under government's decree. The Chamber of Economy considers that the unfreezing of prices should apply to products and services which cannot be controlled from a single centre, products which do not decisively affect the costs of living and finally, those products where the demand -- supply relations have been harmonized.

According to President of the Federal Community of Prices Ante Zmijarevic some 50 percent of the value of industrial production should be soon exempt from the current strict control. This refers primarily to [word indistinct] means, products made to order, textiles, footwear, some foodstuffs and construction works.

The Assembly of the Chamber of Economy concluded that all products and services which are subject of trade in entire Yugoslav territory should in principle be controlled from a single centre, i.e. the Federal Price Community. This would eliminate the current illogical situation where differences in prices of one and the same product in different regions sometimes amount to 50 percent.

Zmijarevic warned that production is declining and, consequently the demand [as received], which is one of the causes of market distribances.

The current policy of exchange rate of the dinar acts favorably on export but, it was said, heavily burdens on import and thereby strongly influences the rise of prices. Also, the prices of raw materials and base industry products are heavily depressed.

According to Zmijarevic a solution should be sought in a kind of controlled unfreezing of prices and in establishing world prices and productivity, in addition to demand and supply, as the main criteria.

BILIC NOMINATED AS CANDIDATE FOR LCY PRESIDIUM

AU261222 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Zagreb -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia on Monday elected Josip Vrhovec its president. In the past year, this office was held by Jure Bilic, who has been nominated a candidate for the membership of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PCF DELEGATION DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LCY

LD262231 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 26 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Milan Kucan and Central Committee member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Paul Fromenteil today discussed relations between the two parties and stressed mutual interest and need for further promoting their cooperation.

Paul Fromenteil, who heads the French Communist Party delegation on a study visit to Yugoslavia, informed Kucan on the current situation in France, activities, successes and difficulties confronting the French Socialist Government, as well as French Communists' activities.

Kucan informed the guests on basic characteristics of the current social-political and economic situation in Yugoslavia and on the LCY's role and activities in various fields.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY BOJANIC VISITS CYPRUS

LD270102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Nicosia, May 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic accompanied by a group of Yugoslav businessmen arrived today, Thursday, on a short visit to Cyprus.

Milenko Bojanic and his Cypriot hosts will discuss expansion of cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries.

Bojanic will also attend the opening of an international fair in Nicosia at which Yugoslavia has participated successfully for eight years.

It is expected that Bojanic will be received on Friday by the acting president of the republic, President of the Cypriot parliament George Ladas.